

IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

The Reform Demonstration (in London and immense display of the strength of the people—democracy in full force and revolutionary times and banner mottoes—No Cheer for the Prince of Wales, but Public Ovation to the Genius of American Liberty, &c.

London, February 12.—The Reform League's annual demonstration which was made in this city yesterday (Monday), the 11th instant, was a grand success in the shape of a moral force display, and a very unmistakable expression of the feeling of the workingmen and middle classes with respect to the necessity of an extension of the franchise by Parliament and the Crown.

There were twenty thousand persons in the procession. The streets through which they marched were lined with at least two hundred thousand spectators, most of whom had turned out from sympathy, and to evince their feeling with the men.

One hundred picked men acting as pioneers, drilled as cavalrymen, headed the line, and the very best order was maintained during the march, with the exception of the occurrence of a few cases of "booming," and throwing of stones by some "roughs."

The day was bright, and with a clear sun shining above, was in pleasing and striking contrast as regarded the weather to that in which the Queen rode in royal state from the Palace to Westminster to open the Parliament.

The whole population of London appeared to be out of doors during the day. There were flags and banners displayed on all sides through the city, and the Union Jack, the French and Italian national flags were borne aloft in the procession by the reformers.

I observed also in the line a picture of the American yacht Henrietta.

The bands of the Leaguers played "Yankee Doodle," the "Marseillais," the "John Brown," "Marching Along," and the "Garibaldi Hymn."

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were in the city, and observed the display, apparently with attention, from the United Services Club House. The princes were seen and recognized, but their presence did not elicit a cheer.

When the procession reached to opposite the official residence of the United States Minister there was a splendid offering, indeed ovation, to the spirit and working of the American Constitution. Opposite to the house every man took off his hat in salute, and nine deafening cheers were given for the American Union.

The mottoes on the banners reflected the spirit of the people. From many I may mention "The Ballot," "No Surrender," "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," "Manhood Suffrage," "Serrano is Infamous," "The Voice of the People Cannot be Opposed with Safety," "Disobedience to Tyranny is a Duty to God," "Taxation Without Representation is Tyranny," "Liberty to Those Who Dare Demand It," "Put Your Trust in God, but Keep Your Powder Dry."

The march of the procession was terminated on reaching Abchurch Lane, where was held an immense meeting, about 30,000 persons being present.

A letter was read from Stuart Mill, M. P.; the O'Donoghue, M. P.; Mr. Potter, M. P.; Mr. Taylor, M. P. &c. &c. &c.

The resolutions adopted denounced the Derby Cabinet and demanded manhood suffrage.

A deputation, named for the purpose, presented an address to Mr. Gladstone, M. P., ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which they denounced and received an encouraging reply, but neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright attended at the meeting.

The Question in Parliament—Disraeli and Gladstone in Debate.

London, February 12.—The House of Commons was crowded with members and visitors to the galleries this evening, all anxious to hear the Parliamentary programme of the Derby Government officially explained.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, the Prince Von Teck, son-in-law of the Queen, Earl Russell, and many other distinguished personages, were present when the Speaker took the chair.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer, rose and delivered a lengthy historical speech, or essay, on the subject of British reform and the British Constitution. The address manifested a few—only a few—traces of the old spirit, when the Duke of Golden Square was a "wild man," and ironically defending Earl Russell. Towards the close of his speech he said the Government would introduce a series of resolutions in the House, framed so as to give the House the means of subject before presenting a reform bill. He fixed the 25th of February in-stant as the day for offering these resolutions, which are regarded as vague and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Gladstone rose in reply, and made a few commonplace remarks, and accepted the Government plan, but protested against the delay in submitting the bill.

The Fenian Alarm in Parliament—Interruption of Fourteen Hundred Raiders on Chester—The Commander-in-Chief Leaves the House and Hurries to Horse Guards, &c.

During the progress of the debate the House was interrupted by reports that the Fenians had turned out and taken the city of Chester, on the river Dee, about sixteen miles south-east of Liverpool. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the English army, quitted the House hurriedly and hurried to the War Office Horse Guards.

The despatches from Chester state that fourteen hundred strangers had arrived there suddenly on Monday evening from Liverpool and Manchester, some of them being Fenians, and others being soldiers. There was very great alarm produced by this movement in the town. The volunteers and police were called to arms and organized.

No outbreak took place, nor has any yet occurred. The point of attack was feared to be on the Castle of Chester and the troops stationed in it. The castle contains a very fine army, and has about thirty thousand stand of arms within its walls. Chester is a very ancient Episcopal city, and gives the title of Earl to the Prince of Wales.

The Fenian Movement. LONDON, February 12.—From representations made to the Government serious Fenian riots were feared at Chester; but the authorities were watchful, and the outbreak did not occur.

London, February 12.—No riotous proceedings have taken place at Chester, as was apprehended, and the city is quiet.

The presence of a number of supposed Fenians, who had recently crossed over from Ireland, gave rise to these apprehensions, but they left the town without creating any disturbance.

Mr. Peabody's Donations.

Estimating the Missisquoi bonds at half a million of dollars, Mr. Peabody believes the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:—

The Poor of London.....\$2,250,000

Town of Danvers.....250,000

Grinnell Institution.....10,000

City of Baltimore.....1,000,000

Phillips Academy.....25,000

Massachusetts.....25,000

Harvard College.....150,000

Yale College.....150,000

To the South.....1,500,000

Total.....\$5,165,000

There have been, however, various other donations mentioned, among them \$25,000 to the College, Ohio, and \$20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society. Various handsome gratuities to individuals and family connections are understood to have emanated from Mr. Peabody, which, of course, are not specially known to the public.

FUGILISM.

Prize Fight between Bolster and Warburton for \$1000—Bolster the Winner—Six Rounds in Ten Minutes, &c.

A prize fight came off yesterday morning at Naughton's saloon, Connorscut, between Horatio Bolster, of that State, and William Warburton, of England, which was a bloodless affair, the fight being won by Bolster in six rounds, which occupied ten minutes, by receiving a foul blow from his opponent's bellows, leaving the ring without a mark. A more uninteresting or unsatisfactory affair to the lovers of the fistie art was never witnessed, and all who were at the trying place returned home disgusted with the whole proceedings.

Horatio Bolster, the winner of the fight, is a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, and is in his twenty-fifth year. He has appeared twice before in the prize ring—the first time with Sam Collyer, the champion of the light weights, in which contest forty-nine rounds were fought in fifty-nine minutes. Losing that fight he was soon afterwards matched against Mike Carr, and after fighting twenty-four rounds in thirty minutes, he was compelled to lower his colors.

Afterwards he had a glove-fight with Larry Healey, of Providence, which was an affair of no importance, further than it led to the present match, and by an accident Bolster has been successful in scoring his first victory in the roped arena. Bolster strikes his opponents with Collyer and Carr to the breaking of his hands in each encounter; but that is his opinion only, for no one believes that he could ever "get away" with such a tough little customer as the present champion.

His appearance in the prize-ring was a soldier in the 5th Connecticut Regiment, and, serving three years, was honorably discharged. He is five feet six inches in height, and weighed yesterday six hundred and twenty pounds, one hundred and twenty-six pounds over.

By some bad management on the part of his trainer, who administered a black draught a few days ago, he fell away in weight twelve pounds, and when he entered the ring, with his body covered with plasters, that seemed more like a subject for the hospital than an aspirant for pugilistic honors. He trained for the present fight at Lord's West Rock Hotel, Westville, near New Haven, under the mentorship of John Hopkins and Butt Riley, the latter putting on the finishing touches.

William Warburton is a native of Sheffield, England, is thirty-two years of age, five feet six inches in height, and weighed in the ring about one hundred and sixty pounds. This was his first appearance in the ring in this country, and it is likely to be his last, for backers for another trial will be difficult to find. He says that he will not fight again, but that there is no record of the same in "Fistiana," we opine they were simple "turn-ups" and unworthy of record. He is a large, soft, flabby fellow, with little knowledge of the art of self-defense, but a moving mark.

He was trained by Larry Healey, at the Echo, Congress avenue, New Haven.

DOING THEIR TOILETS.

The seconds of the men then began to strip the pugilists of their ordinary clothing and dress them in their fighting costume, which consisted of white knickerbockers and stockings, with leath boots, which covered the ankles, the soles of the boots being studded with spikes about three-eighths of an inch long, to prevent the fighters from slipping on the grass while making their bows.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—At thirteen minutes past 10 o'clock time was called, and the men, looking confident, rose from their seconds' knees, and advanced to the scratch, rubbing their hands as they advanced.

Round 2.—On the appearance of the men at the scratch, the marks of Bolster's fist on his neck, behind the left ear, but the latter appeared unscathed. They were promptly at work, Warburton sending his left at the nose, but was short a few inches, and he got a smacking on the forehead in return.

Round 3.—The fighters were quickly at the mark after the call of time, and when they got within striking distance they both let fly. Bolster reaching the breast and toppling Warburton's return, which was aimed at his head. A rally ensued, and Warburton got in one with his left on the forehead of Bolster and another on the temple, but neither had force. Bolster went down after launching out his left and hitting Warburton's arm.

Round 4.—Both men were now puffing, showing the want of condition; but they were soon at work fring away, without doing any execution. Warburton struck at Bolster's face, the latter parrying the blow, and Bolster then struck out short with his left hand twice, and missed both blows. Warburton then missed with his left, but getting closer, planted two right-handers on the forehead of Bolster, and the latter returned the blow on Bolster's body and Warburton on the head, both went down. There were a number of blows passed in this round, but none of them made a mark.

Round 5.—They were quickly at the scratch, and got at it at once. Bolster getting his left hand on Warburton's forehead, and the Englishman planting his right high up on Bolster's forehead, which was received for by a right-hander from Bolster on the left ribs, when they had a harmless rally, and Bolster, as usual, went down.

Round 6 and Last.—Warburton landed his left on Bolster's neck, and again on the body, and the latter missed two well intended left-handers at Warburton's head. The latter rushed wildly at Bolster, and the latter retreating, received a right-hander on the hip, and falling, nearly carried the back of the head white on his knees. Foul was immediately claimed by Bolster's second, Butt Riley, and allowed. Bolster was then declared the winner of the fight, which lasted but ten minutes.

A ROUGH AND TUMBLE FIGHT.

After the fight between Bolster and Warburton, Billy Arnold of Derby, and Jim Breese, of Providence, had a rough and tumble fight about some stake money. They fought for about fifteen minutes, and were terribly mutilated, when they left off from sheer exhaustion. Breese lost a piece of his upper lip and had his eye nearly gouged out while Arnold's face was badly lacerated and some of his fingers were nearly bitten off. They fought like two bull-dogs, until nature compelled them to desert. Officers were looking on, but no arrests were made.

GLACIERS IN THE TROPICS.

Lecture by Professor Agassiz.

The third in the course of scientific lectures now being delivered at the Cooper Institute, by Professor Louis Agassiz, came off last evening in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, was, "The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics."

Previous to the Professor making his appearance, a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science and Art read a criticism, which appeared in one of the evening papers, in reference to reserving seats for school children, banishing their elders to remote portions of the hall. The gentleman made an explanation which was received by the audience as satisfactory.

Dr. Gleason, introduced Professor Agassiz, who proceeded to say that he omitted to state in his last lecture that the valley of the Amazon was easily accessible, for steamers left New York for that place once a month. He also stated that it would be interesting for those contemplated commercial relations with Brazil, especially in the valley of the Amazon, that all the spices of the East—pepper, cloves, nutmeg, camphor, &c.—like vanilla, being raised there, and might be cultivated to such advantage that they could, under skillful management, share the benefits of the commerce which is now exclusively in the hands of European nations.

He would first call their attention to the summits of the Alps, and then gradually invite them to travel over those regions over which the glaciers themselves moved, and perhaps they would see that where the tropical sun shone today, the snow of the past was being extended over the valley of the Amazon extending towards the Atlantic, and perhaps covering the sea to such an extent that the question might well be asked, as it was now asked at the Polar region, "What was the world like under the equator? So far, he believed, did the evidence go, and so extensive, he was satisfied, had the changes of temperature upon the surface of our globe been.

What are glaciers? An accumulation of snow and ice gradually passing from a more snowy condition into a more icy condition, and in the process of this change descending from the heights where snow falls into the region where the snow and ice melt every summer. In their appearance they present unusual beauty. We had no glacier regions on the eastern side of this continent; there were glaciers in the Rocky Mountains along the whole range of high summits, which extends to the southern extremity of South America, varying in height.

The lecturer proceeded at length to give a description of the formation of glaciers and the glaciers of the Alps. The immense icebergs which were seen on the Atlantic were not frozen sea water, but glacier ice broken up from the masses to which they were attached and then floated away. He called their attention to the transparency of the ice to heat, as it had an important bearing upon his subject, and explained, by means of the microscope, the structure of glaciers upon the ocean and the land. In order to have a proper idea of what a glacier was, it must be seen under all possible conditions of the atmosphere.

The Professor described peculiar phenomena respecting the glacier, which would be almost unintelligible unless accompanied by the geographical map which he drew on the blackboard. No glacier was a stationary mass of ice, but a moving one, broken up by the action of the wind, and carried to the sea, where it was broken up by the action of the waves, and the icebergs were carried to the sea, where they were broken up by the action of the waves, and the icebergs were carried to the sea, where they were broken up by the action of the waves.

From this he deduced the great fact that the climate of the earth had undergone stupendous changes. There were glaciers which moved upon even the highest mountains, and the ice was now clearly established. He was satisfied that there were glaciers in Maine six thousand feet in thickness, and that snow fell upon this continent fifteen thousand feet thick. The earth was at one time cool enough to allow the accumulation of ice within the tropics. In the neighborhood of Rio Janeiro he saw unmistakable signs of former glacier action, and after visiting the valley of the Amazon he was satisfied that once upon a time the whole of the Amazon valley was covered with glaciers; so of England, and he traced marks of glaciers over the whole of North America down to the latitude of the thirty-two degrees, at Charleston, South Carolina.

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COLORADO.

Important Letter from the Hon. J. M. Ashley.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Hon. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, has addressed the following letter to the Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Territories, with reference to the admission of Colorado:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 11, 1867.—Dear Sir:—I herewith enclose a certified copy of the amendment to the bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union, as it is now offered by me in the House of Representatives, and adopted by that body. I do this to correct a misapprehension which I learn exists as to the origin and nature of the difference between it and the amendment to the Nebraska bill, which is simply these amendments, and the Nebraska bill, page 480, it will be seen that the "fundamental condition" is the same, and that in both cases the ratification is referred to the State Legislature.

From the course the debate took, it is evident that there is a disposition on the part of a majority of the members to let the people decide the matter for themselves. The motion to indefinitely postpone was lost, and without taking further action the House adjourned.

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This language was also designed to recognize the existence of that body, and remove any doubt on the question of its validity. This was believed to be proper, as no provision of the State Constitution could be operative to create or limit the terms of office, until the act of Congress ratifying it should take effect. This is the Legislature which was elected by the people to be such upon the admission of the State into the Union.

Respectfully yours, J. M. ASHLEY. Hon. B. F. Wade, Chairman of Committee on Territories, United States Senate.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

THE RETURN FROM PITTSBURG—A PLEAS-UP AT THE BANQUET—THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD—ANOTHER NEW RAILROAD BILL—THE PAWNBROKERS' BILL—THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR OR AGAINST PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS TO RUN ON THE SABBATH, ETC. ETC.

HARRISBURG, February 12.

The members who attended the "junketing" at Pittsburg all returned last night. They express themselves highly delighted with their trip, and with the princely hospitality extended to them. The banquet at the Monongahela House, on Friday evening, was a great affair. There were over three hundred persons present, and the speech-making towards the latter part of the entertainment was somewhat boisterous.

Mr. Bigham, Senator from Allegheny, took occasion to say that if the Connelleville Railroad did not receive the legislation they asked, it would be owing to certain members being bought off by that huge monopoly—the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Mr. Barton (Rep.), of Delaware county, severely rebuked Mr. Bigham for making such a gratuitous assertion. Mr. McCandless, Senator from Philadelphia, also gave Mr. Bigham to understand that there was just as honest men to be found in either branch of the Legislature as were to be found in the Allegheny delegation, and he did not see why their motives were to be impugned, nor could he see what the Connelleville Railroad Company had to do with their visit to Pittsburg.

This little episode created quite a sensation, and caused some virtuous indignation. The members visited the Penitentiary, the Soldiers' Home, the Orphans' Asylum, the House of Refuge, Dixmont Lunatic Asylum, and other institutions, and were handsomely entertained at each. All of these institutions are asking for large appropriations—the Penitentiary alone wants \$105,000. Some of the members are highly censured by others for adorning the Legislature for a week, to the neglect of urgent business, for the purpose of "going junketing."

The Connelleville Railroad matter creates considerable feeling in both Houses, and was strongly opposed by the friends of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the Senate this afternoon.

A new Free Railroad bill will be introduced this week, directed to the objections to the two bills already before the Legislature. The creation of a Railroad Bureau will be stricken out, and the individual liability clause inserted. A bill so modified, and not to be construed so as to interfere with railroad franchises already granted, will pass with little or no opposition. The sooner it is passed the better it will be for honest legislation and the true interests of the State.

I was mistaken, in my last letter, in stating that Mr. Adaire introduced the bill for the better regulation of pawnbrokers in Philadelphia. Mr. Subers has the credit of presenting this bill. It is now in the hands of the proper committee, and as it is a most important matter to all classes of your city, it should be speedily reported to the House. There is a desire upon the part of a majority of the members to have it passed, as it is believed that it will not only prove of benefit to the coffers of the State, but will put an end to the hundreds of petty larcenies which are daily committed in your city.

Mr. Kerns called up in the House, this afternoon, the act to ascertain the views of the qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia as to allowing the Passenger Railway Companies to run their cars on Sunday. Mr. Quigley moved to amend, by offering an additional section:—"That the several Passenger Railway Companies are hereby authorized to run their cars on all days of the week: Provided, That this act shall go into effect when a majority of the lawful voters or electors of the city shall determine in favor thereof, by the special election hereinafter provided for."

Messrs. Quigley, Hood, Lee, Davis, and Barton warmly advocated the bill. Mr. Armstrong, of Lancaster, moved its indefinite postponement, as he was opposed to the bill on Christian grounds.

Mr. Waddell, of Chester, contended that the people had no right to make laws, or vote for laws being made. They sent their representatives here for that purpose. If their representatives wanted the passenger railway cars to run on Sunday, they should come up here and vote in favor of the measure, and not shirk the responsibility by trying to screen themselves behind the votes of the people. Mr. Pennypacker opposed the indefinite postponement; he was in favor of the bill, and wanted the question settled; and if it came up before the Legislature again while he was a member, he should move an amendment that all persons be allowed to ride, without distinction as to race or color. Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, took the same ground.

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BY THE CABLES.

Movements of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, February 12.—Evening.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York on the 2d instant, has arrived.

Commercial and Financial News. LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Evening.—The cotton market closed flat; sales of 7000 bales to-day; middling uplands,